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ESTABLISHED 1887



Guards at the royal palace in Monte Carlo wore black armbands in honor of Princess Grace.

State Funeral Planned In Monaco Saturday For Princess Grace

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
MONTE CARLO — Princess Grace of Monaco, who died Tuesday from injuries suffered in a car accident the previous day, will be buried in a state funeral Saturday in Monaco's cathedral, the royal palace said Wednesday.

"Her serene highness, Princess Grace, died at the end of the day due to an intracranial vascular hemorrhage," the palace said Tuesday night.

On Wednesday most businesses in this Mediterranean principality of 26,000 people were closed, including the fabled casino. Hundreds of Monegasque citizens, many of them weeping, gathered at the palace to pay their last respects. On orders of her husband, Prince Rainier III, her coffin was placed in the palace's Palatine Chapel, which was opened to relatives of Monaco.

Officials said Prince Rainier, 59, and two of their children, Princess Caroline, 26, and Prince Albert, 24, were at the bedside. The younger daughter, Princess Stephanie, 17, who was also injured in the car crash, remained hospitalized. She was said to be recovering from shock and from bruises but was not seriously injured.

45-Foot Plunge

Princess Grace, 52, was driving her British Rover 3500 on a snaking road at Cap-d'Ail on Monday when she lost control. The car plunged down a 45-foot (14-meter) embankment, turning over several times.

The princess suffered multiple fractures, including a broken thigh, broken collarbone and broken ribs. Earlier Tuesday, the palace had said, she was "suffering greatly" but had made no mention of head injuries and had given no indication that her life was in danger. The death announcement said she died at 10:30 P.M.

Monegasque authorities issued a formal statement to deny widespread rumors that Princess Stephanie was at the wheel of the car. She and Princess Grace were returning from a visit to the family's country house near La Turbie, in the hills above Monaco.

Messages of condolence arrived in Monaco from leaders around



Princess Grace

the world, including President Ronald Reagan, Queen Elizabeth II of Britain, President François Mitterrand of France and Prime Minister Charles Haughey of Ireland.

Princess Grace was asked in July by Pierre Salinger, an ABC correspondent, how she would like to be remembered.

"Well, I suppose I think mostly in terms of my children, and their children, how they will remember me," she replied. "I would like to be remembered as trying to do my job well, being understanding and kind."

New York Times Service

Princess Grace's stately beauty and reserve gave her enduring celebrity long after she ended her film career.

Whether playing the heiress in "To Catch a Thief" or the Quaker pacifist in "High Noon" or the amply detached career girl — a term still in vogue when "Rear Window" was made — Grace Kelly carried herself with straight back and clipped-voice self-assurance. Yet just beneath the frosty exterior lay a sensuality and warmth that cracked the formula's冰封。

With marriage, she abandoned acting. Periodically, there would be reports that she was indeed about to resume her career, but nothing ever came of them. "Here I have my obligations and duties as a princess and mother," she said. "One cannot do everything."

Benefit Performances

In her life as princess she became a supporter of charities and cultural events. Much of her time was devoted to her three children, the oldest of whom, Princess Caroline, was born in 1957. In recent years, Princess Caroline outranked her mother as a source of fascination for curiosity-seekers, mostly as a result of her marriage to and then divorce from Philippe Junot, a French businessman and playboy.

Movie Career Ends

Her film career came to an early end in 1956 when she married Prince Rainier. The year before she had been in Cannes filming "To Catch a Thief" with Cary Grant, and it was at the film festival there that she met the prince, a member of the Grimaldi family, Europe's oldest royal family.

At first, their friendship seemed little more than a good story for

the gossip columns. But before long it became clear that there was more to that to this relationship. He went to Philadelphia to spend a Christmas holiday with her family. Their engagement was announced two weeks later.

On April 18, 1956, shortly after she completed the movie "High Society," they were married in the Cathedral of St. Nicholas in Monaco.

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In recent years Princess Grace made occasional forays into show business, never for very long and usually to read prose or poetry for one benefit or another. She did take part in one movie five years ago — a delicate documentary about the Kirov Ballet school in Leningrad called "The Children of Theater Street." The princess narrated the film and appeared on screen briefly. But when, inevitably, the question arose whether she

was to be remembered as trying to do my job well, being understanding and kind."

Mr. Gemayel was elected despite strong Moslem opposition. Despite the divisions, many Lebanese had hoped that the country would soon return to normal under Mr. Gemayel's presidency.

Attempts to kill Mr. Gemayel had been made twice before, both with car bombs. Phalangists privately attributed the two previous attempts on supporters of Suleiman Franjeh, a former president.

Maronite, whose elder son, his wife, 3-year-old daughter and 29 bodyguards were slain in an attack on the Franjeh summer villa in the mountain town of Echene in 1978. Mr. Gemayel's infant daughter was killed in 1980 when his limousine was blown up. He was not on the car.

No group has claimed responsibility for Mr. Gemayel's assassination.

Mr. Gemayel was born in Beirut on Nov. 10, 1947, the son of Pierre Gemayel, the leader of the newly founded Phalangist Party. The nationalistic and fascist movements of Francisco Franco and Benito

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Coalition in Bonn Fails To Resolve Differences

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
BONN — West Germany's coalition government failed to resolve its deep crisis Wednesday after sharp cabinet meeting exchanges between Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and the economics minister, Otto Lambsdorff.

"The differences in substance are by no means removed," said a government spokesman, Klaus Bölling. "I would not attempt with a single word to pour 'harmony sauce' on this conflict."

Mr. Bölling told reporters that Mr. Schmidt had demanded a public pledge of loyalty to government policy from Mr. Lambsdorff, who has called for a radical shift in economic strategy with drastic welfare cuts.

Letter of Divorce Denied

Mr. Lambsdorff denied that his proposals this week to slash state spending were "a letter of divorce" for the 13-year alliance between himself and the liberal Free Democrats and Mr. Schmidt's Social Democratic Party.

The economics minister said his suggestions were intended "to solve problems" and did not mean he had abandoned government policy. Mr. Bölling said.

Mr. Lambsdorff has maintained that more public spending would spur growth and that government measures such as tax cuts

vate sector. Previous austerity efforts, he asserts, have failed to restore business confidence.

With apparent relief, ministers leaving the cabinet session said that the government was still standing, although they declined to forecast for how long.

Dispute Over New Report

The latest and most serious crisis between Mr. Schmidt's party and Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher's Free Democrats of which Mr. Lambsdorff is a member, erupted last weekend over a report submitted by the economics minister to the chancellor.

In it, Mr. Lambsdorff proposed reducing welfare benefits, restricting workers' and tenants' rights and cutting taxes for business to revive the faltering economy.

Mr. Schmidt said Tuesday that Mr. Lambsdorff's suggestions were in "flagrant contradiction" to government policy and were "a stunning contradiction" to previous common economic, financial and social policy" the minister has supported as coalition policy since his appointment in 1976.

Sources in both political parties had predicted that the chancellor would seek Mr. Lambsdorff's resignation or dismissal Wednesday, but Mr. Bölling said neither word was mentioned in the meeting.

The spokesman also said the

parliamentary debate Thursday on the government's troubled 1983 budget. The economics minister will have a chance to set out his position publicly when he speaks in the debate.

Holger Börner, a leading member of Mr. Schmidt's party, has termed Mr. Lambsdorff's suggestions an attempt to introduce Reaganomics to West Germany.

Sources in the Free Democrats said that despite deep divisions in the party over the Lambsdorff proposals, other liberal ministers would back him against any attempt by Mr. Schmidt to seek his removal.

There have been increasing signs that Mr. Genscher is seeking the earliest chance to leave the coalition and form a government with the opposition Christian Demo-

month when the two parties attempt to bridge serious differences on meeting the huge shortfall expected in the 1983 budget. Before that, the state elections in Hesse Sept. 26 are regarded as a crucial indicator of the current voter mood.

The publication of Mr. Lambsdorff's suggestions — requested by Mr. Schmidt after the two men clashed at a cabinet meeting two weeks ago — provoked an almost unprecedented storm of public protest.

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Brezhnev Spells Out A Six-Point Proposal For Peace in Mideast

By Serge Schmemann
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — President Leonid I. Brezhnev issued a six-point summary Wednesday of Soviet positions on a Middle East settlement that he said were "not at variance" with the plan adopted by Arab leaders at their recent summit conference in Fez, Morocco.

Mr. Brezhnev spoke at a banquet for the leader of South Yemen, Ali Nasser Mohammed, a close ally of the Soviet Union.

But the remarks seemed directed more broadly at the 20 participants at the Fez meeting; their proposals appear to have frustrated Moscow by not explicitly endorsing Soviet participation in the peace process.

By casting existing Soviet positions into six points, Mr. Brezhnev appeared to be deliberately echoing the format in which the Arab leaders presented their eight-part program.

One difference was Moscow's specific reference to the need for mutual "respect for each other's sovereignty" between Israel and a future Palestinian state, while the Arab plan contained only tacit recognition of Israel's right to exist.

Israeli Pullout

The Soviet position as summarized by Mr. Brezhnev called for Israeli withdrawal from Arab lands occupied in 1967; the establishment of an independent Palestinian state in the West Bank and Gaza; the return of East Jerusalem to the Arabs with free access to holy places in all Jerusalem; assurances of security for all states in the region; an end to the state of war between Israel and Arab nations; and guarantees of the settlement by permanent members of the United Nations Security Council or by the Security Council as a whole.

Mr. Brezhnev emphasized that "this is precisely the way of settlement implied in our proposal to convene an international conference on the Middle East," a proposal which has been at the core of Soviet efforts to ensure a role for Moscow in the Mideast peace process.

Mr. Brezhnev further declared that "we positively assess" the principles adopted at the Fez summit conference.

Haig Attacks U.S. Plan For Middle East Peace

By Bernard D. Nossiter
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Alexander M. Haig Jr., the former secretary of state, has sharply criticized President Ronald Reagan's Middle East plan, describing the proposal for a freeze on Israeli settlements in the occupied West Bank as "a very serious mistake."

Mr. Haig also said Tuesday that the administration's plan for autonomy for the Palestinians in association with Jordan threatened a "gutting session" between Israel and the United States.

"The peace process will only move forward if there is a spirit of cooperation between Israel and the United States," Mr. Haig said. "That has been shaken in recent days."

It was the first time Mr. Haig has publicly criticized the administration in which he served until June. He spoke without a text to 300 officials of the United Jewish Appeal.

Mr. Haig made no direct reference to Mr. Reagan's speech Sept. 1 in which he announced his Middle East plan or to his successor, George P. Shultz, who is regarded as the architect of that speech.

When Mr. Haig was asked to comment on the Reagan plan, he smiled and said it would be inappropriate to "parse the pros and cons." But he added that his own remarks contained "some pertinent observations."

U.S. Dead Found In Laotian Jungle

UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL
BANGKOK — Four Americans looking for bodies of U.S. servicemen missing in Indochina since the end of the Vietnam War found the wreckage of a U.S. plane and the remains of its crew members in a jungle area of southern Laos, the leader of the group said Wednesday.

"We found a great deal of the aircraft and some bones of the crew members," said one of the Americans, George Brooks, in a telephone interview from Vientiane, the Laotian capital. The search was the first permitted by relatives of servicemen missing in Indochina.

Mr. Brooks, chairman of the Washington-based National League of Families of American Prisoners and Missing in Southeast Asia, and the three other members of the delegation have relatives missing in the war. He gave no details.



"They are not at variance with what the Soviet Union has been struggling for many years now and which has been once again expressed by me above in a condensed form," he said.

Despite the similarity of stated positions, the phrase "positively assess" implied only a lukewarm Soviet endorsement in diplomatic jargon.

Soviet Frustration

According to diplomats here, the Soviet frustration has been not so much with the formal positions outlined by the Arabs — on which case the Arabs and Russians have never differed widely in public — as with the failure of the Fez meeting to openly reject President Ronald Reagan's proposal to mediate a Middle East settlement centered on a Palestinian state associated with the kingdom of Jordan.

The result of the Fez conference has been viewed by analysts as a possible negotiating position issued in response to Mr. Reagan, and diplomats here believe it is this specter of Washington in a renewed role as sole mediator between the Arabs and Israel that is worrying Moscow.

In this context, Mr. Brezhnev's primary goal was seen as an attempt to reassert the Soviet claim to a role in any new peace process by reminding the Arabs of Moscow's political support for their case.

Mr. Brezhnev's banquet speech was his second public reference to the Middle East in as many days. Tuesday, the Soviet leader addressed a telegram to Yasser Arafat, the leader of the Palestine Liberation Organization, warning that the United States was seeking to deny the Palestinians their own state and reaffirming Soviet support for the P.L.O.

He further advanced Moscow's case against Mr. Reagan's settlement proposals by asserting that Washington cast doubt on Israel's right to exist by "opposing the creation of the Palestinians of their own state."

He made no reference to the assassination of Lebanon's president-elect, Bashir Gemayel, just as Moscow had ignored his election.



Bashir Gemayel was carried on his followers' shoulders on Aug. 23, the day he was elected president of Lebanon. The Christian Phalangist party leader was to have taken office Sept. 23.

Slain Leader Is Eulogized

(Continued from Page 1)
Mussolini inspired the party's ideology.

Bashir Gemayel studied at a Jesuit school in Beirut and Southwest University in Texas and pursued legal and political activities in Lebanon until the outbreak of the civil war in 1975.

Mr. Gemayel, who had many enemies among Christians whom he had warred against in his rise to power as well as among the Moslems he fought so ruthlessly during the civil war, was elected Aug. 23 against strong Moslem opposition. He would have been Lebanon's youngest president.

President Ronald Reagan condemned the assassination as a "crime against the cause of peace in the Middle East," and the U.S. State Department said Mr. Gemayel's death was even more tragic because "it comes at a time of renewed hope that violence in Lebanon can be brought to an end."

Administration officials said that the United States was urging Israel "not to do anything to increase" tension in Lebanon and that Israel assured U.S. officials that the military movements in Beirut were "limited and precautionary."

Mr. Reagan, in a statement Tuesday night, said news of the "cowardly assassination" was "a shock to the American people and to civilized men and women everywhere."

"This promising young leader had brought the light of hope to Lebanon. We condemn the perpetrators of this heinous crime against Lebanon and against the cause of peace in the Middle East," he said.

Mutual Recrimination

Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization blamed each other for the killings.

Prime Minister Menachem Begin of Israel, who supported Mr. Gemayel's election and reportedly pressured him to make peace with his family, Yitzhak Shamir, Israel's foreign minister, called the assassination a "horrible, criminal act" and blamed elements seeking to prevent the independence of Lebanon.

The PLO representative in London blamed Israel for the assassination. Nabil Ramawi said in a statement Wednesday that the attack had taken place in an area controlled by Phalangist militia and Israeli forces.

He said the killing "will be used to justify the Israeli plan to take West Beirut, and to prolong the military occupation over Lebanon as a whole."

Mourned in Lebanon

In Lebanon, Christians and Moslems alike mourned his death. Flags flew at half staff, and all Lebanese radio and television stations played dirges.

Moïris Draper, U.S. presidential envoy, traveled from Israel to Lebanon in time for the funeral. Israeli jets circled overhead during the one-hour burial rites. After meeting with Mr. Begin in Jerusalem earlier, Mr. Draper said, "The staggering experience of Bashir Gemayel's assassination yesterday has complicated the problem for us, but we are going to move forward with determination."

Israeli officials expressed uncertainty over how Mr. Gemayel's death is likely to affect the negotiations over the withdrawal of Syrian and Israeli troops from Lebanon.

"It is much too early for an assessment," a senior official said. "Our position remains unchanged. Our basic aims are the withdrawal of all Syrian and PLO forces from the country and the re-establishment of a strong, sovereign Lebanon."

According to Uri Porat, a spokesman, Mr. Begin proposed to Mr. Draper that the first step in the withdrawal should involve the Palestinian forces leaving their positions in the Bekaa Valley of eastern Lebanon and around the northern port city of Tripoli. Mr. Begin said this should be followed by the simultaneous withdrawal of Syrian and Israeli troops according to a prearranged timetable, and was quoted as saying all this could be accomplished "in a few weeks."

In Damascus, Syria officially



As Lebanon's flag flew overhead, two Israeli soldiers took cover Wednesday in the Arab University area of West Beirut. Israeli forces advanced into the area after Mr. Gemayel's death.

Israeli Army Columns Push Into West Beirut

(Continued from Page 1)

Lebanon's state radio reported that heavy fire flared at nightfall at the stronghold of the Mourabitoun, the largest leftist Moslem militia in West Beirut.

The day's attacks created panic among residents of West Beirut. With the government having declared a seven-day period of mourning for Mr. Gemayel, most shopped. Word of the new fighting sent people rushing to gas stations and bakeries that remained open.

An Israeli government spokesman, Uri Porat, said in Jerusalem that the advance took place "to prevent any dangerous developments" following the Gemayel assassination.

Later, the Israeli military command issued a communiqué which said that the Gemayel assassination "indicates a desire on the part of certain elements to return by violence to the previous state of anarchy. Under such anarchy anti-Israel terrorism flourished. Israel will not let this happen again."

The communiqué said that in the aftermath of the assassination, "it would be immoral for Israel not to assist in keeping for the Commonwealth authorities by force."

Word of the Israeli attack enraged Moslem politicians, who had sought to convince military leaders in the areas invaded Wednesday to cede their positions to Lebanese government forces as part of a government security program.

Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazan protested to the U.S. chargé d'affaires, John Pugh, that the attack was a direct violation of the cease-fire established by Philip C. Habib, a special U.S. envoy, on Aug. 12.

Some Moslem leaders claimed Israel had planned the attack even before Mr. Gemayel was assassinated.

These leaders pointed to the fact that as of Sept. 3 Israel had violated the cease-fire and the Habbani accords by moving north of the port into neighborhood called Bir Hassan, previously occupied by the PLO. This allowed the Israelis to clear mines in the area, opening up the highways used by the PLO.

This is the first time that Israel has violated the cease-fire and the Habbani accords by moving north of the port into neighborhood called Bir Hassan, previously occupied by the PLO. This allowed the Israelis to clear mines in the area, opening up the highways used by the PLO.

The Israelis have been waiting for just this chance to do now what they could not do when the PLO was still here to defend us," said an editor of a Lebanese daily newspaper, who asked that his name not be used.

"Whether or not they actually planned this incident, the president's death, to allow them to do it

U.S. Commerce Dept. Seeks Review Of Ban on Deal With South Africa

By Milton R. Benjamin
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The administration, at the Commerce Department's urging, is reconsidering a decision to prohibit export to South Africa of metallurgical equipment that could be used in making critical components for nuclear weapons, according to government sources.

The equipment is a large hot isostatic press used to mold powdered metals at high temperatures and under great pressure into special shapes such as solid and hollow spheres.

While information about the exact use of such presses in the U.S. military program is classified, a knowledgeable source said Tuesday that they could be very useful to a country seeking to build nuclear weapons.

The United States in recent years has rejected offers by a half-dozen countries, including Israel, India and Taiwan, to buy these large presses. It has also successfully urged Sweden, the only other nation that manufactures a comparable press, not to export it to countries that might be developing nuclear weapons, sources said.

Application Resubmitted

An attempt by South Africa to purchase one of these presses was rejected by the administration earlier this year. But now the Commerce Department, which would license such a sale, has resubmitted the South African export application for a new interagency review.

"This is a longstanding item over which there has been concern," said Archibald Turrentine, deputy assistant director of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency. "It's obviously something that could be used in a nuclear weapons program, and you don't want to give somebody a key capability that they are missing that might let them move ahead."

The presses, however, are considered "dual use" items because smaller presses are widely used in a variety of commercial applications, and large hot isostatic presses, which are manufactured only by three U.S. companies and the one Swedish company, are also used in this country in the aerospace industry.

The seller would be Autoclave Engineers Inc. of Erie, Pa.

The South African company attempting to purchase the press has said it planned to use the equipment in manufacturing tungsten carbide drill bits for oil rigs, an application that experts said appeared legitimate.

Policy Was Upheld

"But our policy, dating back to the previous administration, has been that we would not export the large hot isostatic presses to countries of proliferation concern," a State Department official said Tuesday. "When this latest application came before the interagency Subgroup on Nuclear Export Coordination that policy was maintained."

But the Commerce Department, sources said, is pressing for a new meeting of the subgroup within the next two weeks to reconsider the rejection and is arguing that the press may not be as important to a country seeking to manufacture nuclear weapons as has been believed.

The State Department and the arms control agency, however, which usually have played a major role in approving exports of nuclear-related items, are taking an extremely skeptical view of the Commerce Department's position.

"Our policy has been that we do

South Yemeni in Moscow

UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL

MOSCOW — Prime Minister Ali Nasser Mohammed of South Yemen met Wednesday in the Kremlin with President Leonid I. Brezhnev.

Polish Activist in Exile Returns to Face Trial

By Michael Dobbs
Washington Post Service

turning a genuine workers' revolt in August 1980 against bad government into "counterrevolution" — the most damning word in the Communist lexicon.

No attempt was made to detain Mr. Lipski at the airport despite the fact that the military prosecutor has issued a warrant for his arrest and the charges against him carry a possible death penalty. The 55-year-old literary critic waved a victory sign at his supporters as he passed through customs and was later driven to his Warsaw apartment in the company of his wife.

He's either crazy or a very brave man," said a Warsaw resident who has been unsuccessfully seeking permission to leave Poland with his family.

The martial law authorities last month announced the arrest of four members of the dissident Social Self-Defense Committee, known here by the acronym KOR, who have been interned since December, on conspiracy charges. Arrest warrants were issued for two other members of KOR abroad, including Mr. Lipski who was in London undergoing treatment for a heart condition.

Charges Called 'Absurd'

Speaking to Western reporters at Warsaw airport, Mr. Lipski said he had returned to be with his friends at a difficult time. He described the charges against him as "absurd."

The Communist authorities have sought to blame KOR, which acted as a forerunner to the independent Solidarity trade union, for causing social unrest and street disorder.

Catholic Bishops Meet

The Associated Press reported from Warsaw that Catholic bishops opened a two-day meeting.

The meeting was expected to discuss church-state relations and the nonaligned visit of Pope John Paul

not approve these kinds of things, and I can only assume the Department of Energy and their technical experts made the right decision when they reviewed this the first time," a State Department official said.

"The people here are pretty firmly opposed to this sale," an arms control agency official added. "Other countries have agreed that not exporting large hot isostatic presses to countries of proliferation concern sounds like a good policy, and no one has fallen off the boat yet. There is sort of an agreement we will not undercut each other on this."

Reagan Nominates Aide To Monitor Atom Arms

By Judith Miller
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The White House has announced that President Ronald Reagan will nominate Richard T. Kennedy as ambassador-at-large and special adviser on nuclear energy affairs and on preventing the spread of nuclear weapons.

"Mr. Kennedy is the architect of the radical reversal of bipartisan American nonproliferation policy that has been pursued by this administration," Mr. Leventhal said. "Rather than a re-examination of its misguided policies, the appointment signals that the administration will continue to look for loopholes in American missile export laws and to undermine the nation's commitment to full-scope safeguards."

Different Approach

Administration officials denied that President Reagan's policy would spur the spread of nuclear weapons or that halting the spread of nuclear weapons was not a top objective.

U.S. Weighs Subsidies For Farm Sales Abroad To Compete With EC

By Seth S. King
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Under pressure from some farmers, the administration of President Ronald Reagan is considering subsidies for U.S. agricultural exports to make them more competitive with heavily subsidized Western European exports.

"We're being pressed hard from every side to strike back," said Richard E. Lyng, deputy agriculture secretary. "American exports can compete with anybody in a free world market. But we're not doing as well as we should."

The European Community's farm subsidy policies, Mr. Lyng said, "are taking export business away from us, and we can't tolerate that."

Subsidies on sales abroad would end a longstanding free-trade policy in agricultural exports and open a new front in the growing American trade war with the EC. The United States has not directly subsidized exports of any major farm commodity, such as grain, since the early 1970s, when the Soviet Union and other food importers wiped out the country's wheat surpluses through large purchases.

It is the reappearance of large U.S. grain and dairy surpluses in the last year or two that has created pressures to increase exports. Farm prices in general have fallen to their lowest levels in years, in part because markets are lacking for the country's large agricultural output.

The administration already has the authority to subsidize farm exports and interest rates on loans to countries that buy American farm products. Congress recently provided \$190 million for farm export promotion. These funds could be used for such subsidies.

Until recently, the Reagan administration has resisted even the suggestion that Treasury funds should be used either to lower the export prices of grain, meat and poultry or to offer importing countries a lower rate of interest on loans from private U.S. banks for farm commodity purchases.

But Mr. Lyng said Tuesday that

there was "tremendous impatience" among farmers and some of their leaders over what was happening to their export markets as a result of European farm subsidy policies.

Speaking Monday in Omaha, Nebraska, at a meeting of the president's Export Council, Agriculture Secretary John R. Block said it was time the EC stopped subsidizing agriculture and let it compete in world markets on the same footing as other products.

"European agriculture has been treated like a pampered, spoiled child," Mr. Block said.

Earlier, he said he "didn't even want to contemplate" direct export subsidies. "But it might help to target some countries for special interest rate treatment," he added, and show the EC that "we can play the game, too."

The anger of American farmers toward the Common Market has been heightened by recent reports of new sales of wheat and barley to Eastern European countries and of poultry to Middle Eastern countries, formerly big purchasers of American grain and broilers.

Last week, the American Farm Bureau Federation, the largest U.S. farm organization and an ardent champion of free trade, abandoned its opposition to government involvement in agriculture and joined in the demand for retaliation against the Europeans.

But farm support for another trade clash with the Common Market was not unanimous. The National Farmers Union, another large farm group, said it did not believe export subsidies would be effective.

"We're sitting on the brink of an economic war that we're not sure we can win," said Robert J. Mullins, the union's legislative representative in Washington. "The \$190 million wouldn't do much good against prices the EEC can offer. But the administration is right in trying to shake the EEC into listening to us."

Allan Aves, an Illinois corn and soybean grower, said: "We need to lower interest rates on farm commodity loans, and maybe subsidized interest rates would help do that. But we're selling more farm commodities to Europe than it's selling to us, and we could lose that advantage if we tried direct subsidies on sales to other countries."

The EC is the only major competitor of the United States that subsidizes farm exports directly, Canada and Australia, which also compete in world grain markets, could subsidize their exports indirectly, but neither has done so. Brazil has been indirectly absorbing small losses in corn exports.

Liability for Luggage Raised for U.S. Airlines

United Press International

WASHINGTON — The Civil Aeronautics Board has raised to \$1,000 the maximum liability of air carriers for lost, damaged or delayed luggage.

A board spokesman said Tuesday that the increase from the current maximum of \$750 was expected to take effect in January 1983.



HARD-CORE RESISTANCE — He hadn't tried it, but this Ottawa youngster already knew he didn't like school.

Democrats Take On Republicans' Symbol

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Democrats are setting out to do for Dixie the Elephant what the Republicans in 1980 did for Tip O'Neill.

A 30-second television spot that began airing Tuesday in selected markets depicts Dixie, an ample symbol of Republicanism, blundering her way through a china shop, smashing crockery labeled "Social Security" and trampling other precious bits of the United States' liberal legacy.

A view of Dixie's stern, wading down the aisle and knocking over the shelves, fills the screen, while the announcer says, "Two years ago, we trusted the Republicans to mind the store in Washington. They promised us they'd bring prosperity and respect America's heritage of fairness and compassion. The Republicans have made a mess of things."

The ad is part of the first Democratic Party television campaign, an effort to adopt the technique when an actor depicting Thomas P. (Tip) O'Neill Jr., Democrat of Massachusetts and speaker of the

House, driving a car that runs out of gas, was used as a symbol of Democratic incompetence.

Conceived by Robert Neuman, Democratic National Committee communications director, and filmed by First Tuesday, a Phoenix advertising company, the commercial cost \$34,000 — "\$1,000 a day for Dixie and "her trainer," said Mr. Neuman, "and a helluva lot for breakage."

Charles T. Manait, party chairman, said almost \$1 million has been raised for the campaign, about half of it from labor unions. He said copies of the ads were being made available to state Democratic parties in hopes they would finance additional showings.

The Republicans' 1982 ad campaign, already on the air, is budgeted at \$10 million.

Dixie's destructive ramble through the china shop is one of five commercials previewed at committee headquarters Tuesday. Others, made by David Sawyer, attack the Republicans' record on unemployment, tax cuts and Social Security.

— DAVID S. BRODER

Reagan Agrees to Tuition Plan Compromise

By George Skelton
Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan has agreed to scale back the tax breaks and strengthen the anti-discrimination safeguards of his tuition tax-credit proposal in an effort to move the proposal out of committee on Capitol Hill.

Robert Dole, Senate Finance Committee chairman and a Kansas Republican, told Mr. Reagan Tuesday that the changes probably would assure the bill's approval by the committee. But he warned Mr. Reagan that passage by the full Senate would take an all-out fight.

That information contradicts a Supreme Court brief filed by the American College of Obstetrics and Gynecology two weeks ago. The college said there was no solid evidence that fetuses younger than six months could survive.

On another social issue, Mr. Reagan criticized anti-abortion groups for not uniting behind a specific measure. He said their division had led to the current Senate filibuster on anti-abortion legislation.

Mr. Reagan has not endorsed a specific anti-abortion measure and says he has been waiting for pro-life groups to lead the way.

"I've been a little critical sometimes to myself, not openly, about some of the human life groups because they have not rallied behind a single measure," Mr. Reagan said to a group of religion editors Tuesday at the White House.

Mr. Reagan told the editors that abortion should be banned because babies have been born after three months of pregnancy "and have lived, the record shows, to grow up and be normal."

A White House spokesman acknowledged later, however, that the president had misspoken. Pete

Koussel, a deputy press secretary, said he had been referring to a specific case and had meant to say four and a half months, not three. He said that the National Right to Life Committee reported that a baby born at 18 weeks in 1972 at Cincinnati University Hospital

order not to add to the budget deficit projected for the 1983 fiscal year.

Under the compromise plan, families who send their children to private schools could take a credit against their income taxes for 50 percent of the tuition, up to \$100 during the 1983-84 school year.

\$200 the next year and \$300 in succeeding years. In the original proposal, the maximum credits would have been \$100, \$300 and \$300.

In addition, Mr. Reagan agreed to allow only families with incomes of less than \$40,000 to receive the full credit. Above that income level, the credit would be smaller and totally eliminated when income reached \$60,000. His original proposal allowed full credit up to a \$30,000 income level and did not eliminate them until the \$75,000 income level.

The administration estimated that the new proposal would cost

the government \$526 million annually, compared with \$854 million for original proposal.

"The president's not particularly happy with these changes, but he accepted them to get the bill out of committee," a White House official said.

Discrimination Safeguards

Mr. Reagan agreed to a package of changes designed to guarantee that the tax credits did not go to families who send their children to private schools that racially discriminate.

The changes seemed to satisfy Senators Daniel Patrick Moynihan, Democrat of New York; and Bob Packwood, Republican of Oregon, who had doubted whether Mr. Reagan's original anti-discrimination safeguards were strong enough.

Senator Bill Bradley, Democrat of New Jersey, indicated that he would try to get even tougher safeguards into the bill.

Budget Limit Is Proposed in House

By Martin Tolchin
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The House majority whip and the chairman of the House Budget Committee have proposed legislation that would require the president and congressional budget panels to submit balanced budgets.

Under the proposal, however, both the president and the committees could also submit unbalanced budgets if either decided that national security or economic necessity required deficit spending. Congress would then choose between a balanced or unbalanced budget.

The move Tuesday was seen as an effort to ward off a White House-backed constitutional amendment to require a balanced budget.

Asked whether the proposed bill was a response to the budget-balancing amendment, Representative James R. Jones, the Oklahoma Democrat who is chairman of the Budget Committee, replied, "I don't think you can overlook the balanced-budget movement."

He said in an interview that one of the reasons for his approach to the balanced-budget problem was "to get a statute in place that can be implemented next year."

Mr. Jones and Thomas S. Foley, a Washington Democrat and the House majority whip, sent a letter to colleagues to which they said "a statutory approach has the advantage of beginning to work upon passage." A constitutional amendment would have to be ratified by

three-fourths of the states, a process that can take years.

The proposed legislation would limit spending to 20 percent of the gross national product and provide for only one budget resolution annually.

The measure would also require the chairmen of the House and Senate Budget Committees to agree with the director of the Office of Management and Budget on a common set of economic assumptions and would establish priorities that the budget committees must follow in balancing the budget.

Dispute Over Deficits

President Ronald Reagan submitted a budget this year with a deficit of \$91.5 billion for fiscal 1983; congressional budget committees believed the budget grossly underestimated the deficit.

Congress spent several months trying to keep the deficit below \$100 billion and last spring adopted a budget with a deficit of \$104.5 billion. But the Congressional Budget Office estimated the deficit at about \$140 billion.

Congress adopted the Budget Act in 1974 in an effort to regain fiscal controls it had yielded to the White House. The measure required Congress to set spending ceilings and revenue floors as well as spending priorities. Battles over those spending priorities have dominated the 97th Congress.

Senator Pete V. Domenici, the New Mexico Republican who is chairman of the Senate Budget Committee, said he was unfamiliar with the proposal made by Mr. Jones and Mr. Foley but doubted it would work.

In the House, Representative Jack Brooks, a Texas Democrat who is chairman of the Government

CONCORD DELIRIUM



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SMOOTHING THE ROAD TO COMPUTERIZATION

When N.V. Gondrand, the large international transport company, started to computerize its offices some 13 years ago, it turned to Philips. Since then, Philips has helped in progressively upgrading Gondrand's computer systems - while smoothing the "bumps" at each step along the way.

This was not without its challenges. Gondrand consists of many independent companies, and 250 branches worldwide. Each has its own way of working - dictated largely by customs and regulations that vary from country to country.

Facing up to this, Gondrand's management invited key staff from each member company to its Antwerp office, so all problems and possible solutions

could be shared.

This resulted in a two year programme to install a configuration from Philips P4000 family of multi-workstation, multi-application, computer systems in each of 20 European centres.

Why Philips?

First, a novel packaged-software concept allowed each P4000 system to be tailored to its particular job quickly at low cost. Thus, the software could be specially adapted for each location - centrally, under one person's supervision.

Second, computerized procedures could evolve in small, comfortable steps. Initially, each system would stand alone. Later, some would be interconnected

- along with Philips word processors and telex systems. Meanwhile, existing earlier-generation Philips computers will continue serving until their replacement.

Finally, Philips was at home in each country served by Gondrand - and service before and after sale had been superb.

Results? Gondrand's customer service will be better than ever. For example, it will soon be possible for customs documents to be processed at international borders before the Gondrand vehicle even arrives!

This is one way Philips is smoothing the road to better service and profits. Here are some others.

ELECTRONIC MESSAGE CENTRE

Philips' new DSX Series of message switching systems turns traditional telex rooms into cost-effective electronic message centres. Modern office teleprinters, such as the Philips PACT 220, communicate with the system on a store-and-forward basis. While the message is in storage, the DSX automatically converts transmission codes and speeds, as required, and forwards the message(s) over private and/or public network circuits as soon as outgoing lines are free - or during off-peak periods when telex tariffs may be lower.

Word processors and other non-voice terminals may also be connected to a DSX system to build a company-wide integrated office communications network. The system then functions as the network's "electronic postman", collecting and distributing inter-office memo's, messages, letters and other documentation electronically.



Based on the highly successful DSX-40 system, the DSX Series of microprocessor-based message switching systems provides a tailored approach to the heavy-telex user market where requirements may extend from 2 telex lines/6 terminals up to 10 telex lines/40 terminals.



DIGITAL PAGING AND CCTV

To cope with the demand for world-famous Carlsberg and Tuborg beers, the United Brewery Company has built Europe's most modern brewery at Fredericia in Denmark. This fully-automated brewery can produce nearly 1.5 million bottles of beer per day. And Philips DP6000 digital paging system helps everything to flow smoothly by keeping personnel in contact with each other, and with process status over the 160,000 m² site.

The microprocessor-controlled paging system is directly linked to the PABX telephone system, and also to alarm circuits at critical stages in the brewing process. So individual paging calls and two-way conversations can be set up from any telephone. At the same time, servicemen will be called automatically if a fault arises anywhere in the brewery. The DP6000 receivers have a 5-digit display that indicates the nature and location of any process alarm so that specialists can be on the spot without delay.

These are just a few examples of Philips contribution to efficiency in business. If you would like more information, contact your Philips organization or Philips Concern Marketing Support Department, VOA-0225, 5600 MD Eindhoven, the Netherlands (Telex: 35000 PHTC NL). Please indicate in which of the above subjects you are interested:

Computerization
 Electronic Message Centre
 Digital Paging and CCTV

PHILIPS **SURE SIGN OF EFFICIENCY FOR BUSINESS**



Princess Grace posed in 1976 for a portrait on the anniversary of her marriage to Prince Rainier III. The children, from left, are Princess Caroline, Prince Albert and Princess Stephanie.

Monaco Plans State Funeral for Princess Grace

(Continued from Page 1)

Philadelphia celebrity. He left bricklaying and became a contractor, made money, and raised his family in the comfortable suburbs of Germantown. His wife, Margaret, was a celebrated cover girl.

Brother's Success

Princess Grace was the third of their four children. In 1947 and 1949 her older brother, John B. Kelly Jr., won the Henley sculling championship that had been de-

nominated to the Kennedys — rich, attractive and Irish-Catholic.

Besides her successful father, whose wealth was estimated at \$18 million, there were her successful uncles: George Kelly, a Pulitzer Prize-winning playwright, and Walter C. Kelly, a famous vander-

willian. As a child, Grace attended the Ravelin Academy, a convent school, and then the Stevens School, from which she graduated in 1947. She applied to Bennington College in Vermont because of its

drama department but was denied admission, apparently because she lacked sufficient academic credits. As an alternative, she applied to, and was accepted by, the American Academy of Dramatic Art in New York.

Miss Kelly studied acting, and, as had her mother before her, she became a photographer's model. In July 1949 she made her professional debut as an actress at the Bucks County Playhouse in New Hope, Pennsylvania, in a revival of her Uncle George's comedy "The Torch Bearers." On Nov. 16, 1949, she made her Broadway debut as the Captain's daughter in Strindberg's "The Father" at the Cort Theater.

Film Debut

After frequent appearances in television plays, Miss Kelly made her movie debut in 1951 with a small part in a film called "Fourteen Hours." The following year

she emerged as a rising star in the Western "High Noon" opposite Gary Cooper.

Her 1953 performance with Clark Gable in "Mogambo" won her an Oscar nomination. Among her most notable other films were "Dial M for Murder" (1954) with Ray Milland, "Rear Window" (1954) with James Stewart, "To Catch a Thief" (1955) with Mr. Grant and "High Society" (1956) with Mr. Crosby and Frank Sinatra.

Perhaps no one caught the inherent sensuality below her surface more than Alfred Hitchcock, who directed three of her films. He called it "sexual elegance."

For herself, Miss Kelly told an interviewer early in her career: "I'm not an extravert — but I'm not unfriendly either. I'm not the exuberant type, but I don't like to read that I'm cold and distant. I don't think I am."

John Gardner, American Novelist, Is Killed in Motorcycle Accident

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — John Gardner, 49, the novelist, poet and teacher, was killed Tuesday when his motorcycle ran off the road on a sharp turn near his home in Susquehanna, Pa.

Mr. Gardner was head of the creative writing program at the State University of New York at Binghamton. His attitude about writing earned him many supporters as well as detractors.

His views were summed up in his 1978 book, "On Moral Fiction," in which he wrote: "Almost all modern art is timely, commercial and immoral. Let a state of total war be declared not between art and society but between the aged enemies, real and fake."

Among his works were the novels "The Sunlight Dialogues" (1972), "Grendel" (1971) and "October Light," which won the National Book Critic's Circle Award in 1976; a collection of short stories; children's books; fairy tales; poetry, and criticism.

Reviewing Mr. Gardner's most recent novel, "Mickelsson's Ghosts," which was published in June, Benjamin DeMott of Amherst College wrote in The

Post in 1958 by the State University of Iowa.

He taught at Oberlin College, California State University at Chico, San Francisco State University, Southern Illinois University, the University of Detroit, Northwestern University and Bennington College.

On the Binghamton campus, where he had founded and been director of the creative writing program since 1978, Mr. Gardner was an unmistakable presence — wearing a black leather jacket and blue jeans as he rode around campus on his motorcycle.

Writing in The New York Times Magazine, Stephen Singular described him as a "small, potbellied man" whose "white hair falls over his shoulders so he looks something like a pregnant woman trying to pass for a Hell's Angel."

John Champman Gardner Jr. was born in Batavia, N.Y. His mother was a high school teacher of literature and his father a dairy farmer.

The young Mr. Gardner received a bachelor's degree in 1955 from Washington University in St. Louis. He was awarded a master's degree in 1956 and a doc-

torate in 1958 by the State University of Iowa.

He died in a hospital until elected president. He wrote books on Icelandic archaeology and translated foreign works.

Kristjan Eldjarn

REYKJAVIK (Reuters) — Kristjan Eldjarn, 65, president of Iceland from 1968 to 1980, died Tuesday in a hospital in the United States, it was announced Wednesday in Reykjavik.

Mr. Eldjarn died in a Boston

hospital where he had undergone a heart operation.

An archaeologist, he was curator of the National Museum of Iceland until elected president. He wrote books on Icelandic archaeology and translated foreign works.

John Gardner

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SCIENCE

Sodium — Experts Are Divided on Its Dangers Except for Hypertension

By Philip M. Boffey
New York Times Service

ARLINGTON, Virginia — The widely held view that most Americans should reduce their salt or other sodium intake to prevent the development of high blood pressure was challenged by experts at a scientific conference here.

Dr. David A. McCarron, director of the hypertension program at Oregon Health Sciences University, warned that widespread restriction of sodium intake may actually end up harming more people than it helps.

And Dr. John H. Laragh, director of the hypertension center at the Cornell University Medical Center in New York, called current government efforts to reduce sodium intake "misguided."

"I think one of the sad events of the past several months has been an overreaction in the lay press to the dangers of sodium chloride," he said. "The whole thing has gone much too far and has failed to recognize the great virtues of salt."

There is general agreement that sodium reduction can help control

the blood pressure of many patients already diagnosed as hypertensive. But the disagreement is arising over whether it makes sense to restrict the sodium intake of normal people in an effort to prevent possible future onset of hypertension.

The consensus of authoritative medical groups and government agencies in recent years has been that a reduction in sodium consumption would protect tens of millions of Americans from possible hypertension. Sodium reduction has been recommended by the American Heart Association, the American Medical Association, the National Academy of Sciences and the Federation of American Societies for Experimental Biology, among others.

Based on such recommendations, the federal government, through such agencies as the Food and Drug Administration and the Agriculture Department, has been campaigning to reduce the public's sodium intake.

Arthur Hull Hayes Jr., the food and drug commissioner, who is an expert on hypertension, said in March that "sodium reduction must remain a general health goal for our nation and indeed for all developed countries."

Evidence Not Conclusive
But speeches and debate at the symposium here made it clear that the value of reducing sodium intake for most people is now being hotly disputed. Experts on both sides acknowledged that the evidence indicting sodium as a major cause of hypertension in normal people is not conclusive.

There are cross-cultural studies indicating that isolated tribes on low-sodium diets have very little hypertension whereas industrialized societies where salt consumption is excessive have the disease in epidemic proportions. But participants in the symposium disagree on whether factors other than salt might explain the difference. And they say studies carried out within a single country have produced conflicting results.

The picture is further confused by the mysterious nature of hypertension. In 90 percent of the cases, the cause is unknown. Many factors besides sodium have been linked to its development, including age, body weight, sex, race, genetic profile, kidney infection and various components of the diet.

The question posed by scientists here is whether enough is known about sodium, at least, to advise widespread curtailment of its use while research into hypertension continues.

Case for Reduction

The case for reducing sodium intake was argued by Dr. James C. Hunt, chancellor of the University of Tennessee Center for the Health Sciences, who has been engaged in hypertension research for 25 years. In an interview, he acknowledged the lack of "conclusive proof" that

sodium is a major cause of hypertension in normal people. But he argued that Americans already consume 10 times more sodium than they need, and that perhaps 20 percent of the population has a genetic defect that makes it susceptible to high blood pressure from the excess salt.

Since there is no sure way to identify that 20 percent, he said, the only way to protect them is through a general reduction in sodium intake.

"There is no proved biological need for 90 percent or more of the sodium consumed by the American people," he said. "There is no need and a very distinct potential for harm. Excessive sodium consumption by the American public is a justified cause for concern."

Another speaker, Dr. Norman

M. Kaplan, professor of internal medicine at the University of Texas Health Science Center at Dallas, contended that sodium restriction therapies such as sodium restriction, weight reduction, relaxation and exercise are often preferable to the use of risky drugs to lower blood pressure.

Kaplan said it would be beneficial, practical and inexpensive to cut in half the average sodium intake of Americans. "I see no harm in doing that," he said in an interview.

Dangerous'

However, other speakers suggested that the current emphasis on sodium as the key dietary component involved in hypertension is misplaced, if not downright dangerous.

McCarron said in an interview:

"We've got an awful lot of information about sodium, a little about potassium and calcium, and not very much about anything else. It's dangerous to tell people to change one nutrient [sodium] when we don't know what impact that will have on other nutrients. We're setting the stage for problems down the line."

As an example, he cited controversial evidence he has developed indicating that a deficiency in calcium may be a factor in high blood pressure. If people try to restrict their sodium intake by cutting back on dairy products, he said, they will also be reducing their calcium intake and thus might actually drive their blood pressure up.

"I don't recommend sodium restriction as a broad public health measure," he said. "We could turn

around 20 years from now and see that it had caused more problems than it prevented."

Similarly, Laragh said his own research also suggests that "calcium has a lot to do with blood pressure and may be more important than sodium — so don't go off the deep end and pick on sodium. You can't get hysterical about salt and consider it a poison without considering all the marvelous things it does. Salt is the number one natural component of all human tissue. The concept that you don't need much is wrong." He estimated that only a minority of the public would benefit from sodium reduction, which for many people might carry "harmful trade-offs."

Other speakers appearing at the three-day symposium pointed a finger of suspicion at potassium,

magnesium, alcohol, protein and a variety of other dietary components in addition to sodium.

By coincidence, the latest issue of *Hypertension*, a journal published by the American Heart Association, contains the proceedings of a similar symposium held in Princeton, N.J. last March. The summary, written by Theodore B. Van Itallie, of St. Luke's Hospital Center and Columbia University in New York, suggests that "it may be premature at this time to contemplate mass intervention programs that entail only one dietary constituent (i.e. sodium reduction)."

The summary asserts: "It has not been shown that sodium restriction will prevent the development of hypertension in normal individuals."

The Deep Relationships Between Music and Mathematics

By Edward Rothstein
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Before setting out to make my way in the music business, I was in training to become a "pure" mathematician. Such esoteric subjects as algebraic topology, measure theory and non-standard analysis were my preoccupations. I would stay up nights trying to solve knotty mathematical problems, playing with abstract phrases and structures.

But I would be lured away from these abstractions by another activity. With an enthusiasm that can come only when critical faculties are in happy slumber, I would listen to or play a musical composition again and again, imprinting my ear and mind and hands with its logic and sense. Music and math together satisfied a sort of abstract appetite, a desire that was partly intellectual, partly aesthetic, partly emotional, partly physical.

I offer these autobiographical facts only because they are not extraordinary among those who have been involved with these fields. Not only did I know other people tempted by both worlds, but, in various ways, music and mathematics have been associated throughout history.

Galileo's Speculation

Mathematicians and physicists of all epochs have felt such affinity. Euclid had wondered about those combinations some 2,000 years earlier. The 18th-century mathematician Leonhard Euler wrote a discourse on the relationship of consonance to whole numbers. Johannes Kepler believed the planets' revolutions literally created a "music of the spheres" — a sonic counterpart to his mathematical laws of planetary motion.

Musicians have invoked mathe-

matics to describe the orderliness of their art. Chopin said, "The fugue is like pure logic in music." Bach, the fugue's most eminent explorer, also had a predilection for its precise relative, the canon, which he often treated as a puzzle.

In this century, mathematical language has pervaded much musical thinking. Schoenberg's serial system for manipulating the scale's 12 tones has exercised enormous influence. Other composers have tried to systematize duration, timbre and volume.

Following suit, contemporary musicologists invoke set theory, Markov chains and other mathematical concepts. Journal articles detail attempts to decompose, perform and compose music using computer programs. Iannis Xenakis applies sophisticated mathematical theories in his compositions. Even John Cage, in his search for lack of order, uses computer-generated random numbers for composing.

Connections

This contemporary use of mathematical concepts in music makes it all the more important that their connections be understood. Why, after all, should math and music be connected? Music is an art, mathematics a science, one might say. Music poses no problems, mathematics thrives on them. Music has no practical use, mathematics often does. Music is sensuous, mathematics abstract. Analogies may just be vague metaphor or trivial coincidence.

But fundamental musical elements can be analyzed numerically — as the ancient Greeks knew. Pythagoras, to whom fundamental mathematical discoveries are at-

tributed, believed music to be the expression of number in sound. Aristotle said of the Pythagoreans, "They supposed the whole heaven to be a *harmonia* and a *number*."

The musical harmony of the Pythagoreans was constructed with the first four integers. They discovered that dividing a vibrating string in ratios formed by these numbers generated "pleasing" musical intervals. The ratio 1:2 yields an octave, 3:2 yields the fifth, and 4:3 the fourth.

In later Western music the interval of the fourth fell out of favor and the sixth was added, but the idea remained the same. The rules of counterpoint, which governed combinations of musical lines, restricted intervals to those formed by such simple ratios. The tonal harmonic system so familiar to us from the music of the 18th and 19th centuries is also founded on these ratios, and upon harmonics — higher pitched tones created when any note is sounded. Musics of all cultures involve systematic organization of such ratios.

Sophisticated Analysis

The numerical properties of sound have also been subject to more sophisticated analysis, using techniques developed by an 18th-century mathematician, Jean Baptiste Fourier, and, in this century, computer technology. Digital recordings, for example, involve exact translations of sound into number. Such precision has also permitted the synthesis and complex organizations of sound found in contemporary electronic music.

But such numerical properties of sound and the musical systems based on them do not say much about the experience of music. Few listeners care about integral ratios of string vibrations. Few listeners hear a 12-tone series played backwards. Few listen to tonal music for the way harmonic rules are followed. Music is involved in more than mere combinatorial analysis. And mathematics is more than just a mechanical manipulation of abstract signs. The links between math and music are deeper and more profound.

In fact, if music displays a certain systematic "mathematical"

This abstraction — a proportion in this case — is studied, revealing other properties. Underlying principles are then recognized in different realms.

Musical Elements

Music also involves this type of analytical thinking. It too, begins in the natural world — with physical laws and bodily rhythms. Music, like mathematics, then creates abstract systems, like topology, for its activities. Within such a system, a musical "element," a theme, may be explored, transformed, revealed in different musical contexts. Its rhythmic structure may be considered, its harmonic implications examined.

These processes, in math and music suggest an aesthetic that has been central in the West and implicit in the golden ratio. This concept of beauty involves proportion between various elements and a relation between parts and whole.

Bartók's interest in such ideas was so strong that he literally reproduced the golden ratio in his compositions. In "Béla Bartók: An Analysis of his Music," the Hungarian musicologist Ernő Lendvai demonstrates that, in Bartók's music, crucial musical events mark divisions and subdivisions of the work into golden sections. Bartók's unusual harmonic system, Lendvai argues, is also related to the golden ratio.

Even when parallels are less precise, music often involves a similar aesthetic. Heinrich Schenker, this century's most original musicologist, wrote about the "biological nature of form" in tonal music and demonstrated how properties of a single phrase are repeated throughout: work and shape its structure.

Aesthetic Aspect
The ideals of mathematics also, of course, include such coherence and proportion. But there is an aesthetic aspect to the process of mathematical activity. It is not simply a search for the "right" answers. There are styles of doing mathematics. A proof can have its own form, its own tempo, in the way it introduces concepts or transforms interpretations or rhythmically follows set rules. Different methods can reveal different and sometimes surprising aspects of a problem, pointing out new relations and orders.

In great mathematics, G.H. Hardy wrote, "there is a very high degree of unexpectedness, combined with inevitability and economy."

Those are, of course, also the properties of great music. A more profound counterpart to Gauss's solution, for example, is in Beethoven's Diabelli Variations. Instead of customarily varying the basic waltz, the composer considers it in radically different lights. By focusing on an accent, perhaps, instead of on the melodic line, he reorders the music's priorities, revealing a new way of hearing familiar patterns. He transforms the waltz with surprise, wit and power while revealing general properties of musical structure.

What is unexpected about such music, and about similarly deep mathematical work, is its resolution — a new vision of the order of things. And, somehow, things could not have been any different; such work seems to make an irreducible statement about the world.

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STYLE

This Fashion Salon Is For Men Only

By Farid El-Khoury

International Herald Tribune

Yet the French certainly know how to package such events, both collective and individual showings. The individual festivities started with a glittering Maxim's collection shown at the restaurant and ended with Yves Saint Laurent's Rive Gauche collection; between were such rock-solid celebrities as Dior and Cerruti.

Younger names included Lucien Foucet, whose show reaped a standing ovation, Jean-Charles de Castelbajac and the surprising Antonello Montalto, the designer behind the Czechmate label.

Here are three prominent designers wearing their own styles:



Photographs by Jon Dorsey.

Nino Cerruti, 52, casually elegant at all times, mixes an executive background with an artist's sensitivity when it comes to shapes and colors. His 1983 spring and summer menswear collection aims at "rethinking traditional values of the masculine art of dressing and amalgamating them."



Gerard Penneroux, 46, is a late bloomer. A designer for only five years, he has been creating Dior's Monsieur line for the last two years. But he had a good start, having worked with Balenciaga and Ghenghiz. Penneroux's approach is reflected in his executive suit dress, joviality hiding discipline and hard work.



Marcel Lassance, 34, still benefits from the publicity surrounding his designing of François Mitterrand's wardrobe for the French presidential campaign. But Lassance, strictly a man's designer, plays it cool — he does not carry the air of a "tailor laureate" and neither do his clothes.

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He's Putting on the Ritz, Intimately

By Hebe Dorsey

International Herald Tribune

NEW YORK — In September, Paris becomes a fashion city for men only. More than 600 exhibitors from 24 countries and some 30,000 visitors, buyers and journalists from 90 countries flock together this month to the SEHM (Salon International de l'Habillement Masculin), making this the best-attended menswear fair in Europe.

Younger names included Lucien Foucet, whose show reaped a standing ovation, Jean-Charles de Castelbajac and the surprising Antonello Montalto, the designer behind the Czechmate label.

Here are three prominent designers wearing their own styles:



John B. Coleman — today the Ritz-Carlton, tomorrow the world.

Luxurious As Well

This marks a new trend in hospitality — Old World elegance as against the "computer-run colossi," as Time magazine put it — that is proving to be not only pleasing but lucrative as well. Coleman, who opened his first hotel in 1977, has made quite a business of it. His hotels, the Tremont and the Whitehall in Chicago, the Fairfax in Washington and the Ritz-Carlton in New York, are worth between \$150 and \$200 million. Prices at the new hotel range from \$125 a night for a single room to \$700 for a suite.

This will be the second Ritz-Carlton in New York — the original one, built in 1910, was closed in 1951 — and was called The Navarro when Coleman bought it for \$15 million. Besides spending \$10 million on renovation, Coleman, aware of what's in a name, quickly changed it to Ritz-Carlton, a magic label he licensed from the owner of Boston's Ritz-Carlton.

All along, Coleman, a collector of antique English furniture, has insisted on high standards, gracious decor and personalized service. Coleman, a former investment

banker, says he is not a hotel man and insists that's the reason he is good at it. He treats it as if it were his personal house and looks after every detail for his clientele, which he describes as mostly quiet Americans even though 40 percent are Europeans.

For the decoration, he hired Sister Parish, of Parish-Hadley Associates, who worked on the White House and Rockefeller and Astor homes. Parish did Coleman's duplex on the Upper East Side as well as the Ritz-Carlton, the first time she consented to tackle a public project. The result is cozy pastel chintzes, hand-carved four-poster beds, regulated lighting in the bathrooms, three telephones in each suite and rare rugs on the floor. Sister Parish also selected pink lining for the lampshades, a trick she picked up from Madame Charles Ritz. All that and a view over Central Park.

When the work is complete, the facade will be adorned with curved

awnings all the way to the eighth floor, breakfast will be served on Spode and the restaurant will have three open fireplaces. More sobering but just as important are the sprinklers in each room, the only New York hotel to have them, according to Coleman. "I don't want to wake up in the middle of the night and hear that somebody died in a fire," he explains. Another nice touch, for people who cannot stand air-conditioning, is the fact that windows can be opened.

Coleman was in London this month, looking at 19th-century paintings of horses and dogs in the English countryside. Selected for him by Jane Churchill, the paintings were headed for sale at Sotheby's but now will end up in the Ritz-Carlton's new restaurant, The Jockey Club.

"These paintings put people in the right mood," Coleman says, adding, "I wouldn't put up something just to fill the walls." The restaurant is paneled in 18th-cen-

tury pine, found and assembled in England by Crowther and Sons of London, who decorated Highgrove, the country home of the Prince and Princess of Wales.

Born and reared in Boston, the only child of a prosperous family, Coleman, 46, is a slightly built man with reddish hair and a gentle exterior. He says he first caught the hotel bug as a child when Boston's Ritz-Carlton was at the center of every festive event. "That's where my parents took me on my birthdays and that's where I took my first date. It made a big impression on me."

He started his hotel chain in 1973, when he bought the Whitehall in Chicago. "But I didn't know a thing about running a hotel," he admits. "So I brought over a British company that specializes in surveys and market research."

Basically, Coleman continues, it is such a simple idea. "Americans in Europe love to stay in small hotels," he points out.

Not a Decorator, A Camouflager

By Meredith Etherington-Smith

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Diana Phipps, a socialite who used to be known for the parties she gave at her house in the country, has become more widely known as a decorator — with a difference.

Instead of shopping for exclusive fabrics, decorator card firmly in hand, Phipps is to be found browsing around remnant stalls or low-cost department stores, or picking up secondhand furniture in little-known auction rooms. "I'm not a decorator, I camouflage things, and I take every shortcut I can, using staple guns and glue, smearing paint to look like wood or marble," she says.

She explains her approach in a book called "Affordable Splendor" (£10.95, Weidenfeld & Nicolson, London) which has raised quite a few eyebrows in both decorating and decorated circles in England.

With drawings by Phipps, the book shows how — for virtually next to nothing — to make a one-room apartment look like part of a palace that has been untouched since the fall of the Austro-Hungarian Empire.

Phipps explains that her philosophy is "less looking like far more" as she sits in the burnt-sienna cave that is her London drawing room. Proof of her theory, the room is a fascinating exercise in fabric walls, with beautiful objects mixed in with second-hand furniture restored to look as good as old. She said that in her case necessity was the mother of such inventions as using a car paint spray gun to get that old look.

Grocery Boxes First

She was born Diana Sternberg in Vienna; her parents lived in a castle in Czechoslovakia, but were dispossessed by World War II. Finding herself in a small house in the United States, Phipps began to recreate the mellow ambience of *la vie du château*. At first, it was a matter of covering grocery boxes with blue gingham, stuffing cushions for the floor with clothes waiting to be ironed and covering her bed with more gingham.

Nowadays, she is more likely to be staple-gunning fabric to the walls of houses, castles and small rooms for friends who love not only her ancien régime taste but also the fact that it doesn't cost much. She prefers to work for men. "They're easier, not so changeable and they're likely to take less interest in what I'm doing. I cut corners the whole time, so the person who has time to discuss everything and wants endless switches is not my sort of client, she case necessity was the mother of such inventions as using a car paint spray gun to get that old look.

Things First

Phipps' basic theory is "grand and old is more easily reproduced than simple and new," and her book gives step-by-step instructions — illustrated with her drawings — to such affordable splendors as the homemade *hi à la Polanaise*, using yards of low-cost cotton gingham, glue, a staple gun and a base made of a wooden frame.

What do her decorator friends think of her book? "I haven't dared ask," she admits, "but all they say when they see me is 'How's it selling?'" She adds: "Don't get me wrong, I don't in any way want to be detrimental to decorators. They do a marvelous job, but that's not what I do. I camouflage things."

She hopes that "Affordable Splendor" will be brought to a wider audience through a proposed cable television series in the United States. Phipps says her ambition is not to return to the castle of her youth, but to apply her principles to the American mobile home, because it would be "really very amusing indeed — don't you think?"

Doing It Yourself

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Some typical advice from Diana Phipps in "Affordable Splendor": When searching for a piece of furniture to rehabilitate, looking for shape is better than looking for color or for quality. Once you have found a shape that is pleasing, you should give consideration to the neighboring pieces. It's a mistake, for instance, to buy a huge overstuffed armchair to stand next to a small 18th-century sofa.

Color and even quality can be changed. If cushions have foam, substitute feathers. If a chair is too tall, part of the legs can be sawed off; if too low, casters can be added, or if you do not want to slide around on it four empty thread spools glued on to the legs work admirably well. (They must, of course, be stained or painted to match the chair.) If the legs are ugly, they can have material glued on them, or they can be hidden by a frill or pleats of the same material in which the chair is covered.

To know how much material to buy to cover a chair or a sofa, I usually drap a piece of string over the largest part of it, measure the length of the string, and double it. Not perfect, but quick

I find it easier to upholster (close-cover) than to make loose covers. When close-covering, I can pull the material to fit the shape, take tucks in it if I have failed, hold it all down with staples, and glue something (gimp, braid or string) over the staples.

A loose cover needs to really fit, without the advantage of being anchored to the piece of furniture. I don't even mind making a new cover from scratch if I can tear apart the seams of the old, well-fitting one and cut the new loose cover according to the pattern of the old.

Reupholstering furniture is easier than you might expect and saves almost as much in irritation as it does in money. I don't pretend that the amateur, especially the impatient one, can do as well as the best upholsterer. But certainly the amateur can do as well as the little man around the corner who is "half the price."

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INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS / FINANCE

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1982

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WALL STREET WATCH

By EDWARD ROHRBACH

Analysts Divided on Whether Rally Is More Than a Fluke

The only consensus ever reached by Wall Street is general disagreement. It's what makes a market, of course. And often some of the best arguments, as in real life, happen at home.

Take A.G. Becker for example. The brokerage firm's Roy M. Blumberg, who as a technical analyst dissects the market as an animal sized up by charts and indicators, writes in Becker's Weekly Review that the surge in stocks that began a month ago is no more than a bear rally. That is, the long-term trend is down, way down. After topping out at about 950 on the Dow, the bears took over the next few months plowing 200 points to bottom in the 725-to-750 area.

Meanwhile, Becker's investment committee, where the focus is on stock fundamentals, such as company profit expectations, in the same issue is telling clients to be "aggressive buyers," with all their cash reserves bet on the market. You have to admire the firm's commitment to free speech.

In-house contrary opinion is probably much more common right now

"Everyone's scared they'll miss the rest of the move up, but just as frightened of a substantial decline."

There's Kidder Peabody, where both technical and fundamental analysts in New York, with the firm are bullish. Ralph Acampora asserts indicators point to a market "possessing tremendous internal strength" while William Gillard, head of Kidder Peabody's portfolio strategy group, envisions a powerful "secular" trend boosting stocks. The impact of lower inflation weaning Americans away from a borrowing and spending psychology to repayment of debt, saving, and investing.

Jean-Pierre Saillard, vice president and head of the firm's Paris office, disagrees "totally," at least short-term. Over the next six months he sees stocks suffering as U.S. companies report bad earnings. Neither is impressed by the "buying panic" that gripped Wall Street in mid-August. "Before the rally, people there saw the Dow dropping to 700; three days later the expectation was for it to reach 1,000." Fear now dominates investor opinion about the market, he added. "Everyone's scared they'll miss the rest of the move up, but just as scared if they do jump on they'll ride it for a sharp fall."

Spreading the Word

Spreading Wall Street's upbeat view of the stock market to institutional portfolio managers in Europe this week has been Richard B. Hoey, investment strategist at Bache Halsey Stuart Shields. He interprets the recent surge in prices as "the street's classical response" of anticipating a recovery in the general U.S. economy. The rebound will come in the fourth quarter, says Mr. Hoey, and will be "significant."

Mr. Hoey favors three categories of stocks in this environment. First is "consumer cyclical," such as retail issues like Sears Roebuck. Then "intermediate cyclical," not concentrated on capital spending, he cites International Paper. Third, "high-growth" companies such as those in the hospital management group, headed by National Medical Enterprises, and selected technology issues, led by IBM. He puts defense stocks in that category, too, naming Rockwell and Sanders Associates.

Pierson, Heldring & Pierson, a Dutch bank with a long history of investing in the United States, remains "hesitant" about Wall Street's prospects, according to Robert J. Van Doorn, manager of international investment research. He expects short-term interest rates to fall further and probably send the market higher, but that will "only reflect the stagnating American economy."

On the horizon see 1983 profit forecasts for companies being shaved back just as they have for the rest of this year. Nevertheless, he said the bank is "sufficing" at buying stocks in the cyclical area, namely paper, tires and autos—"maybe even mining and mineral stocks." Now the portfolio is being weighed into the highest quality issues, he said, emphasizing consumer nondurables such as foods, drugs, hospital supplies and electronics. Stocks being bought include Nabisco Brands, Quaker Oats, Philip Morris, IBM, Hewlett Packard, Baxter Travenol, Kinko's, Beckman and American Hospital Supply.

Strongly bullish are two of the most popular market advisory letters published in the United States, Zweig Forecast and the Professional Tape Reader. Saying that the "indicators remain potent," Zweig advised subscribers this week to increase exposure 5 percent to being 95 percent long. The Tape Reader's Stan Weinstein sees some short-term weakness ahead in the market as an opportunity for investors to commit funds in three new areas: computers, drugs, and electronics. Traders might stick a toe in the oils, but he still doesn't consider it a favorable group.

International Herald Tribune

New York Stock Prices Higher in Late Surge

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange rallied late in the session Wednesday to finish with a moderate gain after seesawing back and forth most of the day.

The Dow Jones industrial average closed up 7.45 points at 930.46, its highest this year. Gainers outnumbered losers by about nine to five, as volume fell to 69.7 million shares from Tuesday's 83 million.

Analysts said investors were encouraged by rumors, later confirmed, of a drop in mortgage rates by a major savings and loan.

Analysts said breaking the 930 level has been a difficult accomplishment, but one that was con-

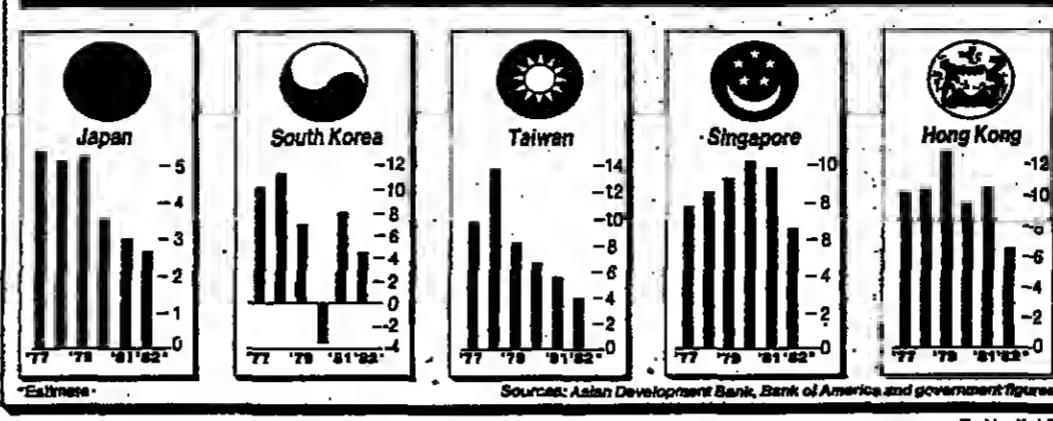
sidered important if the market is to have another short-term boom.

Harvey Deutsch, an analyst with Purcell Graham, said buying was spurred late in the session by rumors that a major savings and loan would cut its mortgage lending rate.

Those reports proved correct as H.F. Ahmanson, a major mortgage lender on the West Coast, trimmed its mortgage rate for 30-year adjustable loans to 13% percent from 15% percent.

Most observers found the profit-taking at the 930 level normal considering the Dow average had risen about 150 points from its 27-month low of 776.92 on Aug. 12.

Institutions were trying to find the right stocks to put in their

Prospects for Growth in East Asia
Real growth, annual percent change

In Taiwan, Economic Slowdown May Have Come 'at the Right Time'

By Steve Lohr
New York Times Service

TAIPEI — With Taiwan's exports stagnant and its economic growth running at half the government target for the year, gloom would seem to be the appropriate demeanor for business executives and government economic officials here.

But faces turned sour by the economy are scarce in Taiwan. Despite the rapid economic growth in the past, Y.C. Wang, chairman of the Formosa Plastics Group, Taiwan's largest private corporation, said that "people here have been relaxing too much; this slowdown has come at just the right time."

"Our businesses have been somewhat spoiled by all the growth we have experienced," said Vincent C. Siew, a senior official in the Ministry of Economic Affairs. "The slowdown is helping educate our people."

In the face of the worldwide economic slump, Taiwanese business and government officials can afford to take a comparatively relaxed attitude for three reasons. Taiwan felt the effects of the global contraction well after the major Western economies, the slowdown has been less severe and, most important, it has not yet caused unemployment problems.

The situation is much the same in the other power-

ful economies of East Asia — Japan, Singapore, Hong Kong and South Korea. In Singapore, for example, growth for 1982 is expected to be more than 5 percent, down from levels above 10 percent in recent years. Yet Singapore companies still employ more than 50,000 foreign workers because the local work force cannot fill all the jobs.

In Japan, the government announced in late August that the economy grew at an unexpectedly robust 5.1 percent annual rate in the period from April to June. In July, Japan's unemployment rate was 2.4 percent, a level that is high for Japan but would be considered miraculously low in the West.

Most economists expect the Japanese economy, by far the largest in the region, to expand by about 3 percent for 1982 as a whole.

Hong Kong Growth

There is concern in South Korea about the government's ability to chart a stable economic policy and deal cooperatively with foreign investors. Nonetheless, most economists predict that the South Korean economy will advance by about 5 percent.

Despite jittery financial and real estate markets because of worries about China's future policy toward

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 7)

U.S. Industrial Output Slipped 0.5% in August

United Press International

WASHINGTON — Industrial production fell by 0.5 percent in August, the Federal Reserve Board said Wednesday. The drop outlined a slight improvement made in July.

The decline in production was the 11th in the past 13 months. It raised new doubts over the possibility that U.S. manufacturers are about to recover a

A revision turned estimates of a decline in July into a gain of 0.1 percent. Only July and February have shown any interruption in a trend of declines that began in August 1981.

The August production report showed that the automobile industry reduced its assembly rate by more than 16 percent, to an annual rate of 5.5 million units.

Business equipment output dropped 1.4 percent in August, the Fed said, and the new dropped 18 percent since the recession began.

Maricopa, on the other hand, would not be able to buy a 51 percent stake in Bendix under the rules until midnight Sept. 23. And United, which must now await Justice Department clearance, will not be able to buy any Bendix shares until midnight on Sept. 28 at the earliest.

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The Fed's unexpected move was viewed by analysts as possible signal of a slight tightening in monetary policy.

They suggested that the Fed may already be concerned about above-target money growth this month and that it may be attempting to signal the markets of its continued concern about the money supply.

On the NYSE floor, bank stocks were strong gainers in active trading. BankAmerica gained 5% to 184.48, Chase Manhattan rose 2% to 384.18, and Citibank rose 7% to 261.

Mr. Deutsche said concerns that international banks might have difficulties with loans to Latin America and other nations are abating.

Two other big gainers were Madisun Fund, which gained 2 to 204 and 3M, which rose 2 to 64%.

American Telephone & Telegraph closed off 4% at 564 in heavy trading. AT&T reported three-month earnings of \$2.27 a share versus \$2.20 a year ago.

Mobil attracted attention. Mobil and American Hoechst said they had successfully launched a new plastics materials plant in Baton Rouge, La.

General Electric closed up 1% at 764. Trane said it has completed the purchase of GE's air-conditioning unit for \$135 million. O'Connor Associates and O'Connor Securities of Chicago challenged the agreement.

Liberty Corp. won support. Directors have authorized the company to buy back up to 3 million of Liberty's shares at \$16 a share. The company said it also has lined up \$10 million worth of credit.

There were a variety of problems, both economic and non-economic," Mr. Fraser said. "We just wanted to give ourselves more time to exhaust every single possibility."

"We're not very, very close, but

and construction supplies, up 0.2 percent, the report said.

Factory production accounts for nearly one-third of the value of all the goods and services produced by the U.S. economy. But it has been the hardest hit by cutbacks, while the services sector, from fast food restaurants to insurance companies, have been far less affected.

After an economic downturn, production cutbacks caused by lack of demand lead quickly to layoffs. Even when demand begins to pick up again — which the latest retail sales figures show has not happened — factory managers wait for the recovery to establish itself before calling back laid-off workers.

At the beginning of the week, the Commerce Department reported that retail sales declined 0.9 percent in August, despite predictions by many economists that the tax cut in July would lead to more consumer spending.

In a separate report Tuesday, the Commerce Department said inventories rose 0.1 percent. But Commerce Department analysts said the increase was attributable to an unintended buildup of unsold automobiles.

Also on Tuesday, General Motors, Ford and Chrysler reported that sales for the first 10 days in September fell 28.6 percent.

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 6)

Markets Closed

All banks and financial markets in Japan were closed Wednesday for a national holiday.

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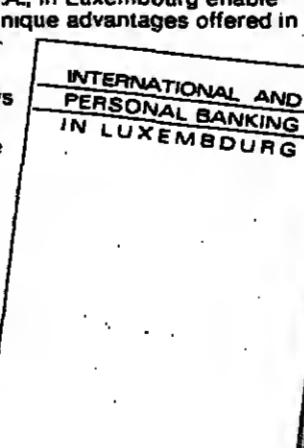
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Wednesday's NYSE Closing Prices

Table includes the closing trade prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

(Continued from Page 8)



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BUSINESS BRIEFS**BL Cuts Its Pretax Loss in Half**

LONDON — BL, Britain's state-owned automaker, said Wednesday that it faces continuing difficult market conditions, perhaps worse in certain respects, but that it still aims to approach the break-even point at the pre-interest trading level in 1983.

BL, which narrowed its pretax loss for the six months ended July 3 by almost 50 percent to £106.3 million (\$182 million), said that since the second half of 1980 it has reduced trading losses by about £50 million every six months and expects to achieve the planned loss reduction for 1982.

Global Dissidents Win 1 Board Seat

NEW YORK — Dissident shareholders of Global Natural Resources said Wednesday that only one of their candidates won a board seat.

The dissidents, who are seeking control of the oil and gas company, claiming it is poorly managed, managed to elect Alan C. Greenberg, chief executive of Bear, Stearns & Co., to Global's board. Bear Stearns, a New York stock brokerage, is leading the dissidents' proxy fight. The vote was held Monday on Jersey, the largest of the Channel Islands, where Global is based.

The dissidents said all of their nominees would have been elected had it not been for the 3.1 million shares Global issued to acquire McFarlane Oil Co. The committee said it will press legal efforts to invalidate the acquisition.

TI to Develop Chips for IBM

DALLAS — Texas Instruments and International Business Machines have agreed to develop sophisticated integrated circuit silicon chips for use in business office networks linking computers and office machines, officials said Wednesday.

A Texas Instruments spokesman said that under the agreement his company will design to IBM's specifications Very Large Scale Integration chips mountable on a printed circuit card.

Manville Sees \$4.8 Billion in Suits

DENVER — Manville Corp. may face \$4.8 billion in liability from asbestos-related lawsuits, more than twice what the company anticipated when it filed for protection under federal bankruptcy laws two weeks ago.

Last month, the corporation estimated its potential liability at \$2 billion, which officials said would bankrupt the Denver-based company. Officials doubled that estimate Tuesday after releasing the report that prompted the bankruptcy filing.

CBS Previews Cable Write-Off

NEW YORK — CBS expects the write-off it will take in the third quarter from folding its cultural cable programming operation will be no more than \$10 million to \$12 million, broadcast group president Gene Jankoski told securities analysts Wednesday.

He said the \$10 million-\$12 million figure is a "worst case scenario," adding that operating losses from the operation probably will total close to \$30 million.

Compiled From Agency Dispatches

COMPANY REPORTS

Revenue and profits, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

Australia

		Rio Tinto-Zinc	1982	1981
Year	Revenue	Revenue	1,680	1,540
1982	787.27	718.11		
Profits	18.12	15.55		

		Thomas Tilling	1982	1981
6 Months	Revenue	Revenue	1,090	922.0
1982	1,240	1,260		
Profits	32.2	22.8		

		United States	1982	1981
		American Telephone & Telegraph	Revenue	Revenue
4 Months	1982	1981	16,500	14,900
Revenue	1.44	1.41	1,970	1,870
Profits	3.70	—	2.27	2.30

		Burmoh Oil	1982	1981
6 Months	Revenue	Revenue	62,300	55,400
1982	719.8	674.4		
Profits	30.3	33.0	Per Share	8.49
				8.24

Woolco Tries to Give New Life to Old Stores

By Isadore Barnash
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Bruce G. Allbright expected a challenge when he accepted the job of chairman and chief executive officer of the U.S. Woolworth-Woolco division of F.W. Woolworth Co. eight months ago. So far, the job has met his expectations.

Making the company's 20-year-old Woolco discount chain profitable has been Mr. Allbright's first order of business. While the task has not been easy, he said, it is under way.

"I've been able to set some priorities and put a plan in action," he said. And then, as an aside, he added with a smile, "I'm still trembling."

His concern, and the reason for making Woolco his first priority as head of Woolworth's cornerstone business, is based on the fact that the unit, which operates 337 stores with sales of \$2 billion, lost \$19 million last year.

The Woolworth-Woolco division in the United States last year accounted for 53 percent of the parent company's sales of \$7.2 billion and 21 percent of the company's profit of \$82 million. But Woolco itself proved a drain in 1981 after recording operating income of \$14 million in 1980 and \$25 million in 1979.

Large Interests

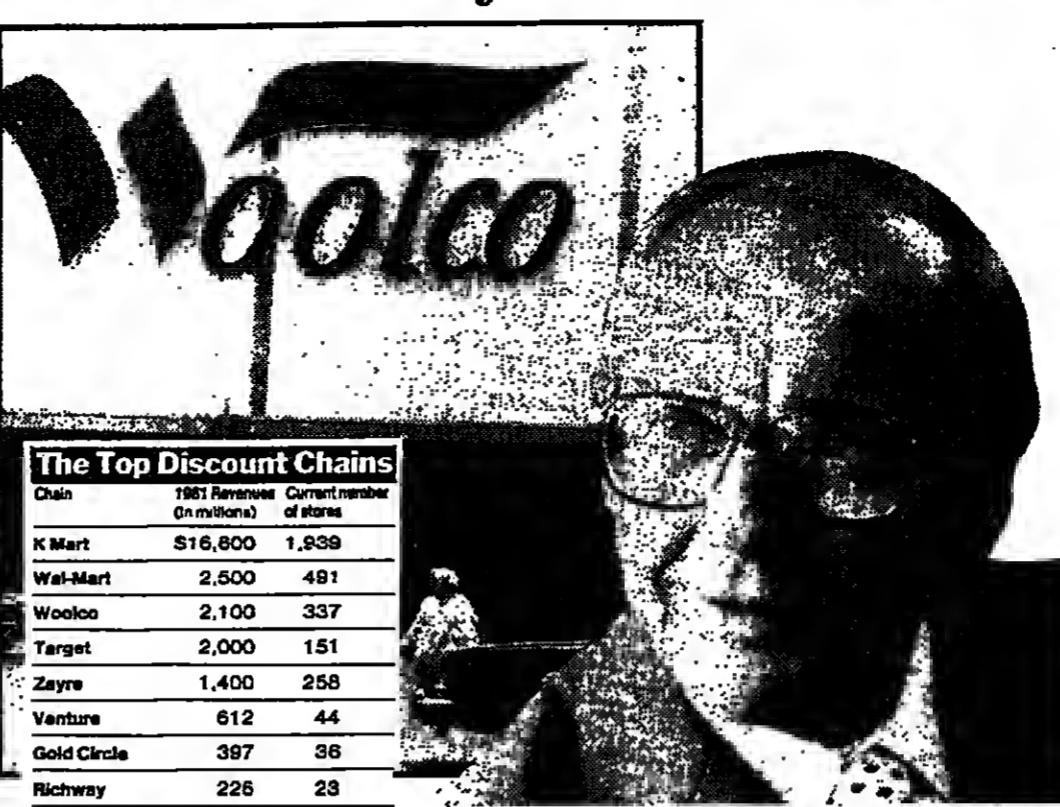
In addition to its Woolworth and Woolco stores in the United States, the parent company also operates in Canada and West Germany and owns Kinney Shoe, the Richman Brothers clothing chain, the J. Brannan apparel chain and several smaller clothing-related companies. It also holds a majority interest in Britain's F.W. Woolworth Co.

Twenty years ago, Woolworth and S.S. Kresge, then two of the largest variety store companies in the United States, decided almost simultaneously to start discount store chains. Kresge formed its K Mart division and Woolworth established the Woolco division. But each evolved in dramatically different ways.

K Mart has become the second-largest general merchandise retailer in the United States after Sears, with 1,900 stores recording sales of \$16 billion last year. The discount chain grew to such a degree that the parent Kresge adopted the unit's name for its own. But Woolworth's Woolco division, while growing into 337 stores and sales of \$2 billion, has languished.

The difference, analysts and retail executives agree, is that Kresge recognized early that the traditional U.S. five-and-ten-cent store would be made largely obsolete by the population exodus to the suburbs. Unlike Woolworth, it then put its full resources behind the shift.

"Kresge combined that with a successful low-price image, opened



The Top Discount Chains

Chain	1981 Revenue (in millions)	Current number of stores
K Mart	\$16,800	1,900
Wal-Mart	2,500	491
Woolco	2,100	337
Target	2,000	151
Zayre	1,400	258
Venture	612	44
Gold Circle	397	36
Richway	226	23

Woolco discount store and Bruce C. Allbright, chairman and chief executive of the unit.

smaller, more productive stores than Woolco and put all of its corporate resources behind the plan," said Jeffrey B. Edelman, first vice president of Dean Witter Reynolds. "That did it plus the ability to obtain the right kind of quality goods for the low price."

The Big Step

Last January, Woolworth took a step long awaited in the industry. Reportedly for the highest salary the venerable company has ever paid an executive, Woolworth ventured outside to hire Mr. Allbright, 53, president of the highly successful Target discount store division of Dayton-Hudson, to be chairman and chief executive of its cornerstone operation. His mandate: To turn Woolco around.

His five-year employment contract, effective last February, according to a proxy statement, calls for an annual salary of \$350,000 plus other compensation of at least \$150,000.

Mr. Allbright frankly acknowledged that there are "hundreds of corrections" that must be made to meet his goal of making Woolco profitable by 1984. Some of the points in his five-year turnaround plan include renovation of existing stores and an intensive effort to improve sales productivity.

"Our sales per square foot, about \$69 a square foot of gross space, or about half the acceptable level, has been deficient," he said. "The inadequate return has

come from insufficient housekeeping, antiquated facilities, not enough traffic, poor service and advertising, but most of all from our merchandising performance."

Outside Executives

The first step of his plan has been to bring in outside executives to head the Woolco discount stores and to separate the staffs and functions of the Woolco and Woolworth stores so that each would get separate and more concentrated management attention.

Last month, Harold Smith, executive vice president of the Magic Mart discount store chain, owned by Sterling Stores of Little Rock, Ark., was appointed to the new post of president and chief operating officer of Woolco's U.S. division.

Separate field organizations were established for both of Woolworth's domestic store chains. Mr. Allbright said, and separate merchandising will soon be put into effect.

The new name will be the U.S. General Merchandising Group F.W. Woolworth & Co.

"I see Woolworth as a convenience merchandise store with limited lines," he said. "We are currently identifying the core departments that we want to emphasize and then we hope to add some secondary departments." But, he asserted, "the major stress now will be on Woolco."

In Taiwan, Slump Said To Hit at 'Right Time'

(Continued from Page 9)
the British colony, Hong Kong's economy is likely to expand by at least 5 percent this year.

Taiwan is a good example of the kind of impact the slump in the West has had on the export-dependent economies of East Asia. During the first six months of 1982, Taiwan's inflation-adjusted, or real, economic growth was 3.5 percent, running well behind the government target of 7.5 percent for the year.

Now, the government's forecast for 1982 is 4.2 percent. Yet the term "recession," traditionally defined as two consecutive quarters of economic contraction, cannot be applied to Taiwan. Its rate of growth has merely slowed down.

Exports represent more than 50 percent of Taiwan's gross national product, about five times the export share of the U.S. economy.

"So when the world economy is in a slump, it hurts us considerably," said K.H. Yu, chairman of

the Council for Economic Planning and Development. "There is no way for us to avoid that."

Textiles and electronics products combined account for 38 percent of Taiwan's exports, and sales to foreign buyers are down in both categories. In the first half of 1982, exports overall inched up just 0.4 percent from the comparable period last year.

Taiwan's long-term prospects, too, depend greatly on world markets.

During the 1980s, the government hopes the national economy will show an average annual growth of 7.5 percent.

Still, like other East Asian nations, Taiwan's economy has shown more resilience to adversity than most Western countries. A foreign banker in Taipei noted that if the world economy does not recover for years, Taiwan and its neighbors could face high levels of unemployment, and related social strains.

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We suspect you may be influenced by something intangible. But just for the record, our seats are the widest seats across the Atlantic.

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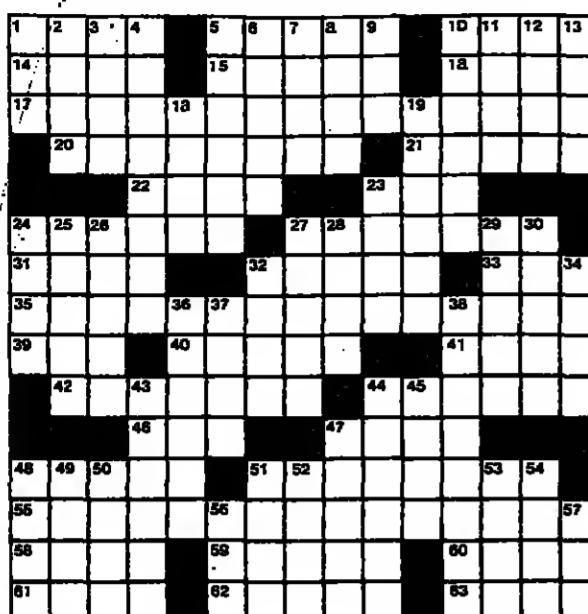
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Wednesday's AMEX Closing Prices

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. P/E Ss. High Low Quot. Close												12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. P/E Ss. High Low Quot. Close												12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. P/E Ss. High Low Quot. Close											
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High	Low	Stock	High	Low	Stock	High	Low	Stock	High	Low	Stock	High	Low	Stock	High	Low	Stock	High	Low	Stock	High	Low	Stock	High	Low	Stock	High	Low	Stock						
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10/16 5% Action	16	A	16	15	25	25	25	25	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14		
10/16 21/2 Advo	14	A	14	13	25	25	25	25	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14		
10/16 3% Aerof	12	A	12	12	25	25	25	25	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14		
10/16 21/2 Amtraco	12	A	12	12	25	25	25	25	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14		
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10/16 41/2 Alskair	24	A	24	24	25	25	25	25	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14		
10/16 21/2 Alsham	18	A	18	15	25	25	25	25	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14		
10/16 12/2 Alstom	18	A	18	15	25	25	25	25	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14		
10/16 12/2 Alstom	18	A	18	15	25	25	25	25	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14		
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CROSSWORD



ACROSS

- 1 Beta of flag-making fame
5 — voice
10 Lug along
14 Orchestra instrument
15 To the back
16 Uncouth
17 With 35 and 33
— Acute comic's cure for insomnia
20 Lands of SW Asia, etc.
21 Small map in an atlas
22 Wild rage
23 High, in music
24 Early motels
27 AIDS for sunburn
31 Bet first, in poker
32 Boy Scout's badge
33 "Three Men — Horse"
35 See 17 Across
39 Break a Commandment
40 To pray, to Plautus
41 Eskimo's vehicle
42 Type of poem
44 Van Gogh's "The Potato" —
46 Venturi or Rosewall

DOWN

- 47 Concerning 48 Debussy work
51 Senora's scarf
53 Set 17 Across
58 The depth of beauty
59 Father: Comb form
60 Sinister
61 "Riddle me —"
62 Pick pockets
63 Like X-rated films

- 19 Adam's first wife, in Jewish folklore
23 Keep — (persevere)
24 "Papers" items
25 Orchard pest
26 U.S. designer
27 Arrowsmith's first wife
28 Golden fish
29 Baron or earl
30 Curl the lip
32 Average
34 And some arithmetic
36 Fond grandparents
37 Cheshire Cat's expression
38 Actresses Parsons and Winifred
43 Coils of yarn
44 Involve necessarily
45 Bed covering
46 Wear or dip
48 Final
49 Egyptian cross
50 Caesar's 50th
51 Ditch around a castle
52 Prefix with chamber
53 Tin Pan Alley subject
54 In — (on the spot)
56 Harvest
57 Goddess
57 Swatter victim

WEATHER

HIGH	LOW	HIGH	LOW
ALCARVE	27 81	20 48	Fair
ALGIERS	29 54	17 63	Fair
AMSTERDAM	25 71	9 41	Fair
ANKARA	27 61	41	MEXICO CITY
ATHENS	25 53	13 41	Cloudy
AUCKLAND	34 53	27 51	Showers
BANGKOK	24 54	27 51	Overcast
BEIRUT	27 61	12 53	Fair
BELGRADE	27 61	12 53	Fair
BERLIN	29 54	17 63	Fair
BOSTON	21 70	14 61	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	28 52	11 52	Fair
BUCHAREST	27 51	12 51	Fair
BUDAPEST	27 61	14 51	Overcast
BUREAU ARIES	27 51	14 51	Fair
CAIRO	33 51	20 48	Fair
CAPE TOWN	16 41	12 53	Cloudy
CASABLANCA	27 61	19 48	Fair
CHICAGO	19 42	14 61	Rain
COPENHAGEN	25 57	20 48	Overcast
COSTA DEL SOL	25 77	28 48	Fair
DAMASCUS	22 51	19 44	Fair
DUBLIN	19 42	15 59	Fair
EDINBURGH	22 72	13 55	Cloudy
FLORIDA	27 54	20 48	Overcast
FRANKFURT	22 54	18 53	Fair
GENEVA	26 77	12 51	Fair
HARARE	19 46	14 57	Fair
HELSINKI	16 61	10 51	Overcast
HONG KONG	35 55	26 79	Rain
HOUSTON	21 70	14 61	Fair
ISTANBUL	27 51	14 61	Fair
JERUSALEM	29 54	19 44	Fair
LAS PALMAS	27 51	21 61	Overcast
LISBON	28 52	18 44	Cloudy
LONDON	25 77	12 51	Fair

Readings from the previous 24 hours.

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SEPTEMBER 15, 1982

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some funds whose quotes are based on base price. The following international symbols indicate frequency of quotation supplied: (D) daily; (W) weekly; (M) monthly;

(Q) quarterly.

(S) semi-annually.

(A) annually.

(C) quarterly.

(I) quarterly.

(O) quarterly.

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SPORTS

Orioles Sweep Pair, Gain on First-Place Brewers

In the fifth inning of Tuesday's first game, the Orioles' Lenn Sakata singled down the line and took second base when Yankee left fielder Dave Winfield overthrew Willie Randolph and ran, above, couldn't handle the pop from first baseman Steve Balboni, backing up on the play. Sakata got up and made it to third; he was left stranded, but Baltimore went on to a 5-4 victory.

Two Melting-Pot Fighters Get Their Title ShotsBy Michael Katz
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — There are eight million stories in the city, and a few in the suburbs, and here are two illustrating that New York is also a melting pot for boxing.

John LaPorte, 27, when he arrived, was surprised there was no snow. It was summer in the city, but in Puerto Rico, when he dreamed about New York, he thought of "a big place with big buildings and snow all over."

He did not expect garbage in the streets.

Johnny Davis grew up "pulling a plow," and left Rowland, North Carolina, at 18 "to get away from farming." He landed on Long Island, where he has been mowing lawns for a living between fights.

LaPorte became a fighter on the streets of Brooklyn's Bedford-Stuyvesant section, Davis became one in the suburbs of Long Island. This week, three days apart, both are fighting for world titles.

Wednesday in Madison Square Garden, LaPorte, 22, faces undefeated Mario Miranda of Colombia for the World Boxing Council featherweight title left vacant by the death of Salvador Sanchez.

Davis — "29 and holding" — has a tougher task, challenging undefeated Michael Spinks for the World Boxing Association light-heavyweight championship Saturday in Atlantic City, New Jersey.

The only world champion from this area is Davey Moore, the WBA junior middleweight titleholder comes from the South Bronx. LaPorte and Davis are just two of the dozens of contenders in local gyms.

Hong Kong Racing Resumes Without Total EndorsementBy Henry Chiu
Reuters

HONG KONG — Thoroughbred racing resumes here this weekend, with every indication that for Hong Kong's only legal bookmaker and a few lucky fans, it will be another bumper year. That prospect does not have the endorsement of everyone in this British colony.

The Chinese, who are avid gamblers, generally regard racing as a business and a way of making money rather than as a sporting venture. Last season's record turnover in betting revenue — a staggering 10.3 billion Hong Kong dollars (about \$1.7 billion), an average 1,300 Hong Kong dollars for every man, woman and child in a 5.2 million population — is proof enough that racing is good business.

While other countries may wager more overall, Hong Kong takes the world in the average per race. That is why some say the Royal Hong Kong Jockey Club is the colony's most important institution.

The jockey club controls horse racing here with a government-granted monopoly. And with a permanent and part-time staff of nearly 12,000, it is one of the largest nongovernment employers.

It dictates who can own, train and ride horses, and runs the stables and the two tracks — one on Hong Kong Island, in the heart of the city, the other on a new site in the suburbs.

More important, it operates the totalizator, betting at the Happy Valley and Sha Tin tracks and more than 120 off-track betting shops.

With its huge income from Hong Kong's passion for gambling, the club is also the largest contributor to charity. Last year it gave 265 million Hong Kong dollars to local charitable organizations and community projects.

But the club's provision of high-quality racing at good facilities is not without its critics. Conservatives in the community — and certainly not everyone is a racing fan — have accused the club of encouraging the people to bet even more.

They say the horses, in their air-conditioned stables, live better than many among the colony's population. About 750,000 people

live in squalid shantytowns in the hills around Hong Kong, exposed to monsoon rainstorms, landslides in the summer and fire in the dry-season winter.

Only Exit?

But with a big score on the horses being the quickest — and often only — way to get out of shantytown and into private housing, the antigambling lobby makes little headway and the gamblers' enthusiasm shows no sign of waning.

Horse racing is the only legalized form of gambling in Hong Kong although illegal betting on Mahjong and other games is tacitly accepted by the authorities.

But on race days Hong Kong — every Saturday and usually one midweek evening — crowds pack the betting shops and traffic jams block the roads to the tracks.

Special trains and buses are laid on for the out-of-town track at Sha Tin, a stadium in offering restaurants, bars, scores of betting windows, closed-circuit television and huge track-side screens on which spectators can watch the horses in the paddock, at the start and at the distant corner when they turn out of sight.

"In the ring," Davis replied.

His humor is quick and keeps him from becoming bitter. Cooney, whom he beat in the amateurs (Davis's 30-year-old brother, Eddie, once knocked out Cooney in the first round) went on to make \$8.5 million in one fight against Larry Holmes while Davis was making peanuts.

Eddie, who won the North American Boxing Federation light-heavyweight title from Murray Sutherland on the Holmes-Cooney undercard last June 11, was not doing much better. The two often discussed retiring. "The same answer would always come up — 'I put in too much in this, something's got to happen,'" said Johnny Davis.

"One of the things our father taught us was anything worth having is worth waiting on."

LaPorte does not know much about the man he is fighting. Few people here do, even those who have watched Miranda.

Davis, however, is familiar with his opponent, Spinks, saying, "He's a pretty good puncher and he's a smart fighter." How does one fight Spinks, who has mastered every punch invented and can score a knockout with any one of them?

"In the ring," Davis replied.

His humor is quick and keeps him from becoming bitter. Cooney, whom he beat in the amateurs (Davis's 30-year-old brother, Eddie, once knocked out Cooney in the first round) went on to make \$8.5 million in one fight against Larry Holmes while Davis was making peanuts.

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ART BUCHWALD

A Senator in Diapers

WASHINGTON — The lady came in to see Senator Jessie Beenbag the other day. She was carrying a baby in her arms.

Beenbag immediately called in the Senate photographer to have his picture taken with it.

"It's mighty kind of you to stop by," the senator said, trying to usher her out of his office after the picture taking.

"I didn't come to have my picture taken," the woman said.

"Then why are you here?" "You're leading the fight against abortion, and I thought you could help me with this unwanted baby."

"You mean you don't want this baby?"

"No, sir. I have five more at home and I can't afford to feed them. I figured since you are so interested in human life, you could tell me where I could get some help to raise this one."

"My interest is human life starts at conception and ends with the fetus. Once the baby is born, you're on your own."

* * *

"That's what I was afraid of. How come if the Reagan government is so concerned about preventing people from having abortions, they keep cutting back on all the services for unwanted children?"

"The government cannot afford to take care of children after they're born. We can't afford every screwball social program for unwanted children, nor will we ever have a balanced budget."

"So what do I do with the kid?"

"Madame, I have no idea what you should do with your child. But if you think the anti-abortion forces are going to support it from the cradle to the grave, you're sadly mistaken. The federal government has to get out of the child-rearing business."

New Hall in Toronto

New York Times Service

TORONTO — The \$40-million, 2,812-seat Roy Thomson Hall, the new home of the Toronto Symphony and the Toronto Mendelssohn Choir, was opened Monday night with a gala concert.



"Since you're so concerned about the value of human life, why don't you take the kid?"

"What would I do with a child?"

"That's the question I keep asking myself."

"Have you gone to the local child services office?"

"They closed it because the government cut off all their funds. The local charities have no money, and all the food programs are going out of business."

"Then get a job," Beenbag said impatiently.

"I'm trying to. But even if I found one I couldn't afford the day-care center. I decided to come to you as a last resort because of your interest in a baby's right to life."

* * *

"You came to the wrong person," Beenbag said angrily. "My bill makes it a federal crime not to have a baby. But it doesn't provide continuing services for people who have one. Why is your kid crying?"

"I guess he's hungry," the lady said. "Uowanted children cry a lot."

"You're not going to change my stand on abortions just because your baby is crying," Beenbag warned. "Were you sent by the Planned Parenthood people?"

"No, it was my idea. I saw you on television a while back saying it was a mortal sin for a pregnant woman to abort, so I had my baby. Since you were so adamant on the subject I thought you or President Reagan might have some ideas as to what I do now."

"Madame, I'm a very busy person. I'm trying to get prayers back in school, protect the tobacco industry, and fight the gun-control lobby. I don't have time to worry about your child's welfare."

* * *

The lady put the baby oo Beenbag's desk.

"What are you doing?" Beenbag screamed.

"I'm changing his diapers. You don't have a large handkerchief to spare, do you?"

"Get out of my office and take that bawling kid with you," Beenbag said.

"If you support right to life," the lady said, "you have to support right-to-life functions."

"But he just did it all over the president's letter of support for my bill," Beenbag cried.

The lady smiled, and said, "Naughty boy."

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GREAT BRITAIN

Washington Post Service

IT IS a summer morning in a cafe in Monte Carlo, Shirley Conran's hometown. Across from the cafe, tourists gawk at luxury cars outside the Hotel de Paris.

The casino is to Conran's left, and to her right are the boutiques of the rich: Cartier, Saint Laurent and Bulgari. The wealth that is the backdrop for her best-selling novel, "Lace," is evident everywhere but she seems oblivious of the conspicuous consumption.

Sipping Perrier, she quotes for her upcoming around-the-world book promotion tour.

• Of her Swiss education after a childhood in war-torn Britain:

"After years of deprivation, I chose snow and mountains and Peace" will satisfy them."

According to Conran's New York agent, Morton Janklow, Simon & Schuster paid \$750,000 for hardback and paperback rights, with escalators if the book reached the best-seller lists that could bring Conran's slice up to \$1 million. British rights, including except rights, sold for \$250,000. At the Frankfurt Book Fair last fall, other foreign publishers showed the first 17 pages to Janklow and the book's editor, Michael Korda, and paid handsomely for its fax-free Monaco.

Conran asks her interviewer if he liked her book and, receiving a lukewarm answer, suggests his will appreciate it more. She didn't like it either, says the interviewer. In her whiskey voice, Conran expresses surprise.

"Women have been my subjects for 20 years," says Conran, "and I know what I'm doing. I studied them as if they were a different species . . . and I'm very fond of them. I know my audience very well. One-third of my audience is men, who read me to find out what women are thinking about."

Conran began writing the outline for "Lace" in the Beverly Hills Hotel on her birthday three years ago. She was tired of researching books, and thought she'd try her hand at a novel for a change.

"My specialty is writing things that you can't put down," says Conran. "I wrote it firstly as entertainment, but I think it's up to my standards, and I know I'm a good writer."

Set in glamorous capitals around the world, "Lace" details 30 years in the lives of four women who started with a Swiss boarding school together and grew up, each in her own way, to be rich and famous. Aloof the way, one gave birth to a daughter, Lili, and abandoned her. As an adult, Lili becomes a world-famous actress who wants to know which of the four women is her mother. The search for the truth is littered with opulence and decadence, earning "Lace," in the eyes of some reviewers, a place in the slick fiction hall of fame, right

next to the works of Jacqueline Susann and Judith Krantz.

Conran is ready for that kind of criticism: "When people know about the money," she sniffs, "nothing short of 'War and Peace' will satisfy them."

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